The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,540—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
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e. but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

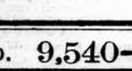
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Cochin, Quilon, Alleppey, Porto Novo, Cuttalore, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Convenance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st June, 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th June, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 2,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 325

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	280	220	60	
Brindisi	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	360	140	

Including Wine

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the Consignee on the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

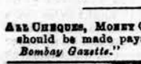
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to C. le MONDOÑA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 24th June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of he returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address J., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for ..... Rs. 6,30,500
Cash..... ,, 3,446

Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,

In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th June.
(s) MONGOLIA	2823	530	A. Coleman	27th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Bertatt	4th July.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W.Hazelwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(S) NEPAUL	3536	660	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

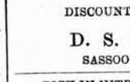
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	740	R. Methven	23rd June.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	C. N. Hector	26th June.
ASSAM	3028	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	C. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	540	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

(RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.)

SALE of valuable Hosiery, and Machinery in perfect order, also Hosiery and unmanufactured materials, at the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving, and Press Company, Limited, Elphinstone Bunder :—

On THURSDAY, the 26th June 1879, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Mills by order of the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, the following :—

At 3 P. M.

Hosiery-machinery either to work by hand or power, 2 rib top circular frames by Athenborough and Blackburn, 1 large steam press complete by Gimson & Co., 1 under-shirt, &c., making machine, 1 six head hose making machine, 1 three head ditto, 1 two head ditto, 1 two head ditto with two head night cap making machinery, 1 fly wheel to work by hand, 2 iron presses with stocks for bundling hose, caps, &c., small sewing machine, 1 spooling frame, 40 spindles, by Nelson, 1 stand with 4 stiching machines and 2 welking machines by Nelson, spring and 1 weighing scale, besides all other tools and boards, &c., for finishing and working the above machines.

Also a quantity of grey and white hoses, half hoses, and night caps of different sizes, unfinished stock and tubes for hoses, caps, &c. &c.

At 1-30 p. m.

A quantity of unserviceable materials,—old and scrap wrought and cast iron, iron rails, iron tank, C. I. cylinders, C. I. brackets, old boiler tubes, boiler bricks, boiling pans, foundation stone and rubble stones, stone pavements, leather hose and belting pieces, half cut teak beam (broad), old doors and scantlings, deadwood boxes, old coir rope, used grease, broken tins, cans and rollers, old crank shaft, old corrugated iron sheets, old hand pumps, wooden water wheels, chunam mill stone roller, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th June, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT.
IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.
RAIN GAUGES.

Suitable for heavy falls ; with accurately graduated Measures.

Each.....Rs. 12,

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

SEEDS! SEEDS!! AND BULBS!!!

PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and upcountry for their kind and liberal patronage during the past six years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just unpacked some splendid Dahlia and Gladiolus roots, and some very best garden Implements. Early orders for all articles, and especially for Bulbs, are respectfully solicited. Price lists can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1879. Kalbadevi Road.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

Thompson's Prime.	Dawson's Prime.
Thompson's No. 1.	Dawson's No. 1.
Nonpareils.	Principes.
Favoritas.	Regalias.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
OF
DINDIGUL TOBACCO.
Cheroots Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Londres. | Conchas.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
OF
COCONADA TOBACCO.
Babingtons. | Office.
Dolly Vardens.

Also by direct importation,
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
(" Cavite" Brands)
AND
BURMAHS.
Samples and Price List on application.

CIGARETTES
Mild Medium and Full Flavored
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.

Note—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIRD LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE New Clyde-built Steamer FLAMINGO, 1,882 Tons register, Captain FINDLASON, classed 100 A 1, will be despatched on or about 24th instant for HAVRE and LONDON, and has splendid accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers at moderate rates. For passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

PANCHGANI SCHOOL,
CLAREMONT HOUSE.
MASTER AND MISTRESS,
REV. A. YOUNG AND MRS. YOUNG.

TERMS.

DAY SCHOLARS from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per mensem, Boarders from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Reduction will be made for more than 2 children from the same family.

Reference is kindly permitted to H. Conder, Esq., Major Oldham, Surgeon Major Mackenzie, E. Hingley, Esq., W. Simpson, Esq., J. F. Walke, Esq., Rev. G. Bowen, Rev. R. Jeffrey, Rev. D. Macpherson, Bombay; Rev. T. H. Greig, Rev. J. Small, Poona; and W. E. Gordon, Esq., Panchgani.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, both for FIRE and LIFE, and are prepared to accept risks at the usual rates.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

In the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY and the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the above Companies are required to ATTEND a MEETING in the Office of the Official Liquidator, High Court, on TUESDAY, the 24th June 1879, at 5 p. m., to consider a proposal for the immediate withdrawal of the above Companies from liquidation on PAYMENT of TEN ANNAS in the RUPEE, or thereabouts, to the CREDITORS in full of their claims against the above Companies.

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS and EFFECTS of KUMROON NISSA BEGUM TAJ MEHAL, Widow of SYED KOOLEE HOOLBE HOOSEIN, late of Lucknow, in the Province of Oude, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, the constituted Attorney of MEER or SYED MEHDEE HOOSEIN, formerly of Lucknow, but now residing at Bagdad, in Turkish Arabia, Guardian Uncle and Stepfather of KOOLSOM NISSA BEGUM *alias* SUMSHOON BEGUM *alias* MOONEE BEGUM, an Infant, the Granddaughter of the abovenamed deceased..... Applicant.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, entitled the "Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," and in the matter of the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of the late KUMROON NISSA BEGUM TAJ MEHAL, the abovenamed deceased who died intestate at Kerbella, in Turkish Arabia, on or about the 11th day of July 1875, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate in the Bombay Presidency were GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the sixteenth day of June in 1879 to SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, Esquire, of Bombay, merchant, the constituted Attorney of the said Meer or Syed Mehdee Hoosein, the Guardian Uncle and Stepfather of the said Koolsom Nissa Begum, *alias* Sumshoon Nissa Begum, *alias* Moonee Begum, infant, the Granddaughter of the abovenamed deceased, for the use and benefit of the said infant and limited during the period of her minority. NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said Kumroon Nissa Begum Taj Mehal, deceased, are required on or before the 20th day of July next to send to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messieurs RIMINGTON, HORE, and CONROY, at No. 32, Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of such claims, at the expiration of which time last aforesaid, the said Administrator will hand over the ASSETS of the said deceased to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate of Kumroon Nissa Begum Taj Mehal, or having property of her in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay such debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of June 1879.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 125 of 1878.

SHAIK OOSMAN bin SULLEMAN POWLEY, Mahomedan, at present without any occupation; SUCKENABAI, wife of the said SHAIK CASSUM bin MOONSHEE ABDOOL RAHIMON; MAHOMED SHAREEF bin SHAIK CASSUM; and OOSMAN SHAREEF bin SHAIK CASSUM, respectively the sons of the said SHAIK CASSUM and SUCKENABAI, and Minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian *ad litem* SYED FACKEER MAHOMED bin SYED GOOLAM HOOSEIN KAZEE; MAHOMED HOOSEIN PURKER, a Compositor; HAJEE FUZLA ZURDOST, an Embroiderer; AHMED ALLY SOOBEDAR, a Detective Police Officer; HYDUR KHAN, a Tailor; RAMJOO NALBUND, a Farrier; MAHOMED ALLY bin EBRAHIM SAB BHAJEE, Hack Buggy Proprietor; RAHIMKHAN bin ARUSKHAN, a Horse Broker, Mahomedans; and GUNGA-RAM MARWADY, trading under the name of ROYCHUND NEMAJEE, a Hindoo Moneylender, and all residing in house No. 4, Hoosein Street, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the eleventh day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, the following immoveable property (the sale of which was advertised for the second day of April last, but has been postponed) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the second day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Shaik Oosman bin Sulleman Powley, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Shaik Cassum bin Moonshee Abdool Rahimon, Mahomed Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, and Oosman Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, respectively sons of the said Shaik Cassum, Minors under the age of 18 years, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Hoosein Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement, One Hundred and Sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 4, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,294 and 1,296 and under New Survey No. 3,835, and bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the north by the house of Fackeer Sahib bin Shaik Esmail Dowrey, on or towards the south by the house of Ameer Khan bin Hajee, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the said Hoosein Street, and which said piece or parcel of land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the abovenamed Defendants and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Attorney for the Plaintiff above named, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, and at the Office of Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Attorneys for the infant Defendants, Mahomed Shareef bin Shaik Cassum and Oosman Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort.—Dated this 29th day of April 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

ELASTIC BELTS & BANDAGES

OF ALL KINDS.

Elastic Silk Stockings, Knee and Ankle Pieces.
Ladies' Elastic Belts, latest improved patterns, of all sizes.
Bandages of all kinds. Breast Supporters.
Gentlemen's Riding and Corpulency Belts.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Every Variety of Medical Waterproof and India Rubber Goods.

Quotations On Application.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO BE SOLD, an Iron Grey PONEY, suitable for Polo. Apply to X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a one Horse TONGA, Arab Horse, 9 years, Harness and Lamps complete, in good condition. Particulars on application to Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb, J. PEARSE, 2, Apollo Street.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the fairovite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs.	117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto	ditto	th nnest glass, very superior	,,	142	,, 68
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern			,,	163	,, 71
13	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright			,,	160	,, 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved			,,	161	,, 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes			,,	198	,, 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain	per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved	,, from	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
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Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS.
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

WATERPROOFS ! WATERPROOFS !

SPECIAL TEXTURES FOR TROPICAL WEAR.
Unequalled for Quality and Price.

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, Light and Durable, a very useful Garment	10	8
Thin Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the Lightest Coat made that will resist heavy rain	15	0
Stout Soft Twilled Cambric, recommended to those who are daily exposed to rough weather	20	0
Fine Drab Cambric Double Texture, very Light and Durable, the Waterproof Solution being placed between two clothes, it cannot stick or melt when rolled up roughly	25	0
"The Deluge Wrapper," the best Waterproof that can be obtained, made of Stout Twilled Cambric Double Texture (the solution between two clothes), it cannot stick, melt or tear, and will resist for hours the heaviest weather	30	0
Inverness Capes, Stout Drab Twilled Cambric, useful for Riding or Driving	25	0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	40	0
Drab Waterproof Helmets	4	12
,, ,, Leggings	4	12
Waterproof Sheeting, Stout Twilled Cambric, any length cut. ..... 72 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Brass Eyelets fitted at ..... per doz.	3	0

MOFUSSIL ORDERS—To save delay chest and height should be given.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., { The Travellers' Kit House.
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street.
Poona: 1, East Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER AND CO.,
LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
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Books.
Maps and Charts.
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Telescopes.
Globes.
Barometers.
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Albums.
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Dressing Bags.
Pen and Pencil Cases.
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Games.
Playing Cards.
Meerschaum Pipes.
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Oleographs.
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Catalogues on application.

THACKER AND CO.,
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BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES in BOMBAY from this date.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES has THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS in Bombay as a Merchant and Commission Agent, the name of the firm to be

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th June 1879.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED ACTING AGENTS of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
1, Bruce Line, Bombay, 9th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the "UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY of CANTON."

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 17TH JUNE 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 97⅛, a decline of ⅛, but French Rentes were unchanged at 116¾, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78 for Fours and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Indian Exchange Bank shares have all undergone a further improvement in value owing to the recovery in Silver, yesterday's quotations being, for Oriental £20, Chartered £20-10, Chartered Mercantile £20-10, Hongkong and Shanghai £37.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged in value; Linseed is reported quiet, Calcutta to arrive 3d. per quarter lower; Rapeseed dull at previous prices.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, sales 6,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. From private sources we learn that arrivals are still out of demand, with no prospect of improvement in the immediate future now that the Bureau report is known.

Yesterday's New York telegram came to hand to-day after the close of business. Ready Mid. Uplands has declined from 12⅞ to 12¼ cents and September shipment from 12·49 to 12 cents per lb. The two days' receipts are given at 1,000 bales against 2,300 last year and 1,200 bales for the corresponding date in 1877.

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has declined to 52¾d., but some private telegrams, we hear, call the market weak at 52¾d. per oz. So far as we can learn there is no special reason for this decline beyond the influence of yesterday's drop in Exchange on this side.

Exchange.—The Market opened quiet at the lowest closing rates of yesterday, but after receipt of advices from Calcutta a further decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d. was established. Very little has been done, both buyers and sellers being apparently inclined to await the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts in London. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 8 1-16 to ⅛d. per Rupee.	
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8¾d.	"
Credits,	3 "	" ...1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents,	3 "	" ...1s. 8 7-16d.	"
France	3 "	" ...2·14 to 2·15	

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at ⅛ per cent. premium for demand and 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper continues weak, with sellers but few buyers except for small pieces. We call closing rates:—Fours, Rs. 93½ to ⅓; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99 to 99¼.

The Share Market remains dull in the extreme and very few legitimate transactions have taken place for sometime past. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 675, but Nationals are Re. 1 higher at Rs. 109. Land Companies are unaltered, but in Press Companies we have to note a decline of Rs. 5 in Berar and Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull with few buyers. Our quotations mark a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey, and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 25 in Great Eastern, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 15 lower.

Cotton is still very dull, nor can we now look for much increase of activity, the business of the season being practically at an end. Some few purchases have been made for export to-day, chiefly of F. G. F. Omra, at quoted rates, but they are quite exceptional. Stocks are large, probably not less than 140,000 bales, but from present appearances dealers are more likely either to hold over the monsoon or ship on their own account than to sell at present prices, which, as a general rule, show a heavy loss on ruling rates. We quote:—

Good Ginned Broach	.....Rs.	288 per candy	F. P.
Good Omra	..... "	230 "	"
F. G. F. do	..... "	225 "	"
G. F. do	..... "	220 "	"
Good Dhollera	..... "	230 "	"
F. G. F. do	..... "	225 "	"
G. F. do	..... "	220 "	"

Freights are not quotably altered. For Liverpool by steam 25s. remains the rate by the one steamer on the berth. The iron ship Ellen Bates is reported, to have taken the berth for Liverpoolat 20s., but we have not heard of any engagements. For Havre by steam some little enquiry exists at 32s. 6d., and for Trieste and Venice there is cargo offering at 35s. payable here, but the earliest conveyance available at the moment is the P. and O. steamer, July shipment. By the Rubattino Co.'s steamer of 1st August, large engagements are reported to have been made for Genoa and Marseilles from Kurrachee.

Piece Goods are still dull and difficult of sale. Prices are not quotably lower, but for a large line sellers would be prepared to accept a slight reduction. A moderate extent of business is doing in sterling indents.

Coals are unchanged, no new business to arrive having taken place for some days past.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Frolic, 1,368 tons, Captain J. C. Bush, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vingoria, 315 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 14th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Hon. C. P. Jervis, Lieut. G. Dela M. France, and 20 deck passengers. The same Co.'s s. s. Africa, 1,318 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Vingorla, 16th June, with a general cargo, and Mr. Mackey, and 33 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

une.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Africa (s).....	Henderson ...	Vingorla, June 16.
	Vingorla (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachee, June 14.

The ship Frolic, Bush, to Havre, obtained her port clearances yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Byculla, to Rangoon.
Ship Ellen Bates, to Liverpool.
Schooner Admiral de Reuter, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 17.

From Liverpool.

Spoke Hall s—10 casks iron weights, Mowjee Godoo.

From London.

Flamingo s—10 casks safety fuse, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 4 cases sulphuric acid, William Watson and Co; 20 cases champagne, 73 cases claret, 2 cases liqueur and 10 cases brandy and glassware, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Fam s—20 cases gin, Bezonjee Eduljee Lakdawalla.

Benledi s—104 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Batara—3 cases beads, Rahimtoolay Abdoolay.

Ellen Bates—200 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 266 casks pale ale, J M Moolla; 10 cases glassware and 7 packages earthenware, Jaffer Somjee.

Callirhoe—60 boxes old tom, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Eagle—60 barrels coal pitch, Hajee Essac Talub and Son; 35 barrels whiting and 3 casks red ochre, Abdoolally Sumsudin; 43 casks iron wire nails, 15 bundles buckets, and 5 boxes muslin window glass, Hassumally Lallmeya; 300 cwts hard spelter, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 17.

For Liverpool.

Duncow, s—810 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola.

Spoke Hall s—687½ cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 28 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 53 bales hemp and 34 cwts ropes, George Tait and Co; 47 bales cotton, Essabhoy Allibhoy; 122 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Richard Stuart and Co; 575 bales cotton, Kevuldass Trecomdass; 100 bales cotton, Degomber Ramchunder; 100 bales cotton, Ibhimjee Shamjee; 45 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 17 bales hemp and 23½ cwts myrabollams, Vuchraz Moonjee: 650 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Luckmidass; 300 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 505 cwts myrabollams, Thos H. Moore and Co; 792 cwts B horns, S A L N Mahamed Turgun; 9 cwts B horns, M N Kana Nagoormira; 151 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

For London.

Flamingo s—9 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

For Havre.

Toftcombe—300 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Coldstream—180 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Flamingo s—12 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

For Marseilles.

Singapore s—23 bales wool, F Sanguet and Co; 15 bales cotton waste, Essajee Allibhoy; 40 bales cotton, 10,044½ cwts rapeseed, 999 cwts poppyseed and 8,540 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—400 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Yokohama.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—50 bales yarn, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—50 cwts broken glass, Currim Fuckerbhoy; 215 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 119 bales cotton Currimbhoy Ebram; 150 bales cotton, Bennichund Fuckerchund; 155 bales cotton, Dhunrai Choonilall 134 bales cotton, Hassanoull Nursedass; 156 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Visbocundass; 100 bales cotton, Abdoola Hajee Abdusttar; 42½ bales cotton, Tespal Nursingdass; 297 bales cotton, Ramnaryen Moridhur; 270 bales cotton, and 50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 45 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 10 bales yarn, Killick Nixon and Co; 78 bales twist, H L Mookhund; 427 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 51 bales twist and 50 cwts sandlewood, E Habibbhoy; 65 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 365 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 100 bales twist, Jadowjee Doomgersee; 50 bales twist, The A I S and W Co.

For Shanghai.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—501 cwts myrabollams, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 16th June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·649
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	92·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·3
General Direction of Wind	SSW, WSW, W, WSW, SW, W, SSW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	284
Fall of Rain	1·09
Total fall during the month	3·39
Do. year	8·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th June.	0·68

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 14.)

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major G R Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central India, the following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment:—Mr Nelson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade. Mr R Ewing, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to be Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Major Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Froude, B A, Executive Engineer, is granted furlough for one year, five months and twenty-one days.

Indus Valley State Railway.

With reference to Government of India Notification dated 8th May, the following Officers have been relieved of their duties:—Mr W Scott, Executive Engineer. Mr H C Knox, Assistant Engineer. Mr F Lang, Assistant Engineer. Mr R Sivewright Assistant Engineer. Mr C J S Baker, Assistant Engineer.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 14.)

Mr Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer during the time he may hold charge of the Mattra-Hathras and Muttra-Achnera Railways.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr Forsyth, Assistant Engineer, Railway Survey Division.

Mr Dodsworth, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, to the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. F. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th June 1879.

The Regimental Rifle Association Council and Committee will assemble at Head Quarters on Thursday 19th inst, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to be good enough to attend punctually at the hour named, there being several matters of importance to be brought before the meeting.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SMITH—May 25th, at Streathan Cottage, Woolton, the wife of James G. Smith, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CANTOPHER—June 10th, at Belwandi, Dhond and Manmad State Railway, the wife of Bernard W. Cantopher, Assistant Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PACHECO—CARVALHO—June 14th, at Bombay, at the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria, Mazagon, A. A. Pacheco, Judge of Damaun, to Ritta, eldest daughter of the late Dr. S. A. de Carvalho.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BAGOT—June 11th, at Mussoorie, Charles, the infant son of C. H. Bagot, Royal Engineers.

HYDER-SHAH—June 4th, at Jallalabad, Afghanistan, from cholera, Subadar Hyder Shah (Sayad of Kohat) Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, better known as "The Havildar" in connection with the G. T. Survey explorations in Central Asia, much regretted by officers and men.

PENNYCUICK—June 12th, at Naini Tal, Hugh Baker, infant son of Colonel Pennycuick, Royal Artillery.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....20th, 1h. 10·8m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June. Wed. 18	.....	5 25	6 37	{ 10 55 m 10 22 a	4 3 m 4 52 a
Th. 19	.....	5 25	6 37	{ 11 30 m 11 a	4 41 m 5 29 a
Fri. 20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 37	{ 0 3 a 11 38 a	5 18 m 6 4 a
Sat. 21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 37	{ 0 37 m	5 54 m 6 39 a
Sun. 22	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 25	6 37	{ 0 16 m 1 9 a	6 30 m 7 15 a
Mon. 23	....	5 26	6 38	{ 0 57 m 1 44 a	7 8 m 7 54 a
Tues. 24	St. John the Baptist-Midsummer Day.	5 26	6 38	{ 1 41 m 2 21 a	7 49 m 8 33 a

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, and PACKETS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Gunesh Khind, 14th June 1879.

NOTICE.

Mr. Isaac Weir *is appointed Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" from this date, and is authorised to sign Bills on my account.*

J. M: MACLEAN.

12th June 1879.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879.

The long telegram from Simla published yesterday giving a summary of the proposed future financial policy of the Government of India will, we think, be considered by the public as reassuring. We ourselves have always held the view that there was nothing really to be alarmed about in the financial position of this country if only proper management, strict economy, and unsparing reform and curtailment of extravagant and obsolete establishments were exercised. The times have been exceptionally bad, while the unforeseen loss caused by the fall in exchange has added to the embarrassment of Government. More than a month ago we pointed out that there would have been a surplus last year in spite of continued famine and the extra expenses of the war, had not the increase in the Home Charges consequent upon the heavy decline in silver and exchange swept away everything. This view the telegram under notice now confirms, and in the words of the Press Commissioner, "in spite of the war and "the fall in exchange—circumstances beyond "control—and of exceptional difficulty in 1878-9 "Government met from the revenue the whole "cost of the war, spent £550,000 on famine relief "and still had a surplus of £1,300,000 as famine "insurance, thus more than fulfilling all "pledges." This position would have been still more improved during the current year, but that the war still went on while another and more serious drop in exchange necessitated either retrenchment or an "alteration in the currency laws." The Government of India have happily not been permitted to put in force their views as regards the latter proposal, which embodied, it is now quite clear, a fallacious and wild idea of making money for the State by tampering with its currency, so they have been forced to the only other alternative—that of retrenchment. The position at present, according to the circular just issued from Simla, is that reductions in civil departments alone, amounting to over one million sterling, are to be put in force, besides further and important retrenchments in public works. Particulars of the proposed economies are not yet before the public, and nothing more can be said about them at present. We can only in the meantime reiterate our former opinion, that what is wanted is reform in the administration from top to bottom. Chesseparing reductions in the salaries of junior clerks, and the curtailment of reproductive public works is not real economy. If that is to be effected a commencement must be made at the top and not at the bottom, and if Lord Lytton wishes to leave behind him the name of a great reformer and benefactor of India—which we are told is his ambition—he must set himself to the task of ruthlessly cutting down, first the ill earned emoluments of many in high places, before he applies the shears elsewhere. There is no doubt—the opinion is everywhere firmly held—that the administration of this country can be much more cheaply—and quite as efficiently—carried on than at present, provided only that the system is remodelled all through. But tinkering measures will not suffice.

With regard to the cotton duties, to judge by the long continued and often reiterated utterances of the *Times of India*, it would appear that the existence of the Indian Empire has been imperilled because the insignificant sum which they represent has been remitted—insignificant when compared with the economies now to be instituted, and with the total sixty millions of revenue collected. These duties of course will all eventually go—that is as inevitable as that day follows night, and nothing can stop it; so we fail, therefore, to see the benefit of keeping up the agitation after the House of Commons itself has definitely pronounced its decision. As to the English Press, their opinions have been persistently misrepresented in the matter. With hardly an exception, let us once more repeat, they have characterised the duties from time to time as objectionable, and they only express regret that a period has been chosen for abolishing them which they think has not been well chosen and which has given the natives of India grounds for asserting that they have been done away with for the "good of Manchester and not for "the good of India." We, who are in India, know that the great bulk of the natives care not a rap for the matter, and that the agitation is limited to a few millowners, blatant Baboos, and disaffected B. As. who want to practise oratory. Two insignificant meetings have been got up—one in Bombay, the other in Madras. Regarding the former it is now unnecessary to say more, but as to the latter we observe that even natives themselves are writing to the Madras papers, protesting against the opinions of the "school boys" who did assemble, going forth as the opinions of the native community of that city. Nevertheless, sensational telegrams are continually being sent to England affirming that the whole population of the country are indignant, and that, to quote the *Times*, "Hindus, Mussalmans, and Parsis" unite in protesting at the duties being abolished. The chief culprit in that respect is the Calcutta correspondent of the same journal who, to judge by the information he supplies to his employers, is himself probably a Bengali Baboo and a member of the East Indian Association. We have never denied that there are too sides to the question as to whether these duties should go at once; but seeing that they must eventually disappear, we say the sooner they do so the better, so that an end may be put once and for all to a discussion which is carried on in some quarters, in a manner that unwarrantably paints the objects of those who advocate the abolition, as dark and selfish to the last degree. We have already shown in reply to a challenge held out to us, the arguments which prove that these duties are objectionable, and why they should be abolished in preference to all others—arguments, which it is as well to note, have not been replied to. And nothing but harm, we repeat, can result from Englishmen giving natives the lead in ascribing unworthy motives to those who advocate a policy confirmed—let it be remembered—by the House of Commons itself. It is for those reasons that we deprecate the continuance of this abortive discussion by the Anglo-Indian Press. The circular now issued shows conclusively that at the time when Government decided to remit the duties it was financially justified in doing so, and the cry to the effect that revenue had been sacrificed in the face of a large deficit is now seen to have had no real foundation.

Referring again to the circular under notice, it will be observed that only £700,000 is required to restore the famine insurance surplus to the original amount of £1,500,000, and also at the same time to replace to the revenue the loss occasioned by the cotton duty remissions. The retrenchments now about to be put in force will more than cover that amount, and that too, without incurring the necessity of imposing the fresh taxation which those who have been howling about the cotton duties have been declaring was inevitable. It it not only so, but the calculations promulgated by the Government of India are based on the assumption that the Rupee will not fall below 1s. 7d. in value, and that its Home Charges can be remitted upon that basis. But the turn the silver market has recently taken, and the expectations that are now so generally held that exchange will during the coming year at least partly regain its old level, justifies us in anticipating an even better financial position than the Government has ventured to forecast. £700,000 only is the amount required to make good the deficit caused by the exceptional occurrences of last year, but if Council drafts were again to become negotiable at 1s. 9d. instead of at the Government limit of 1s. 7d., there would be a saving thereby alone—not taking the retrenchments into account at all—of nearly two millions sterling. We trust that one result at least of the improved financial prospects will be the cancelling of any check which may have been contemplated as to the work of improving the internal communications of this country. Ordinary public works are to be reduced by £733,000, but if that economy means the curtailment of railway extension, then it is not an economy at all. We do trust that the Government of India will be firm in this matter, and that no inducements in the shape of an apparently favourable Budget, however tempting that may appear, will lead it away from the principle that to increase the railway mileage of this country is to add to its resources and wealth, and to prepare for the future prosperity of both Government and people.

A correspondent the other day drew attention to the peculiarly inconsistent character of two statements that lately appeared in the columns of the *Times of India* while dealing with the trial of the Poona incendiaries. That journal, clumsily attempting to explain, writes in one place that it accepts as correct and true the confession of the prisoners, but immediately afterwards proceeds to prove most conclusively that the confession in question was a lie. For, says our contemporary, "the assertion of the "elder culprit that the Book Depot had not "been inspected for eight years was as we as- "certained untrue, and we thought it our duty "to state the fact." Now, as the whole story told by the prisoners hinged upon their averment that a large defalcation had arisen during these eight years, the mind must be singularly obtuse that proceeds in the face of that fact to "accept the confessions of the men "in question as substantially correct," and at the same time to fail in seeing that there is any inconsistency. Not only so, but the *Times of India* goes on to show reasons why every single statement that the prisoners made should be "carefully sifted," but nevertheless winds up by accepting "their motives as self confessed." Our object, however, in drawing attention to the very peculiar article in question is to once more remark upon the somewhat discreditable habit the journal in question has adopted, along with the rest of the native press, while discussing this subject, of deliberately ascribing to us an intention to charge the whole of the educated natives of Western India with complicity in these crimes. Of course, it is very easy to make out such a charge as not worthy of credence, and so to misrepresent the case. But our contention, however, has never once been contested—that Poona is a city notorious as a centre of disaffection towards British rule, and that such disaffection chiefly prevails among certain sections of the Brahman community there. As to the story of a "conspiracy "of B. As" and "leading Brahmans" that has had its origin entirely in the columns of the *Times of India*,

We have already sufficiently explained our views upon this subject and it is not necessary that we should again go into the question. The story told by the Brahman Keshew Krishna that he was in the habit of attending meetings where sedition used to be preached by persons more or less educated, was illustrative to some extent of that condition of affairs in the ancient Maratha capital, which has led, in our opinion and in the opinion of most Europeans and natives in Western India, to the crimes that have been disgracing that city. Our attention has recently, however, been drawn to a letter written by the late Dr. Wilson to Lord Northbrook in reply to some questions that had been put to the former regarding the feelings towards the British Government prevailing in Western India. Said his Lordship: "The opinion of one occupying "your position with large experience of "the country and peculiar opportunities of "mixing with all classes would, I need hardly "say, be very valuable;" and in that view of the Doctor's qualifications to write on the subject most natives themselves will, we think, concur. Well, then, in the course of his reply we find Dr. Wilson asserting that at the time of the Baroda trial the tone of many native papers was changed for the worse, while "many of the "educated natives, particularly at Poona, held "defiant meetings." "Never," says the Doctor, "since I came to this country, upwards "of forty-six years ago, have I felt so "ashamed and grieved because of our educa "tional protegés, for whom a parental Govern- "ment has done and is doing so much, devot- "ing their talents and energies, in a spirit of "marked ingratitude, to the worst of purposes. "And yet the affair is to my mind perfectly "intelligible. It has long been the ambition of "the Maratha Brahmans to assume the direction "of the Maratha power. This is perfectly "obvious from the usurpation of the Brahman "*Peshwas*, who, with the Putwurdhans and "Rastias, and other Brahmanical warriors, made "state prisoners and ciphers of the Rajas of "Satara and their Maratha nobles, as so well "brought out in Grant Duff's *History* and the "condensed notices of it by Mr. Elphinstone, "Sir John Malcolm, Sir Bartle Frere, and others. "The young men to whom I now refer, and the "partisans whom they have succeeded in "acquiring, *do not intend rebellion at present, "but their object is to depreciate the Paramount "Power by plausible misrepresentations, to promote "a spirit of discontent among the people, which "may employ them at present and eventually turn "the course of events in the direction of their "final aspirations.* They form the same party "who go about the country poisoning the "minds of the peasantry, and who make "them dissatisfied with the terms of their "holdings, notwithstanding their visible "progress in social prosperity in the exten- "sion of their fields, in the improvement of "their dwellings, utensils, and clothing. Many "of them I know to be a disappointment and a "grief to their aged connections. A worthy old "Brahman, when speaking of them to me lately, "said, with tears running down his cheeks, "'they have become ashamed of their parents "and abandon them, betaking themselves "to vicious courses; what they may ere long "do no man can tell.'" In conclusion, the Doctor believed, that the great body of the Maharashtra nation had full faith in the British Government with the exception only of "a band of self-conceited and mis- "chievous youth, worthy of a term or two in the "house of correction." We need hardly say that this is the exact view that we have all along taken of the position at Poona, while the words we have italicised seems to us as a direct prophecy of the events we have recently been witnessing. The fact, also, that the three prisoners just sentenced to long terms of imprisonments were Brahmans of this "more or less educated" class, as is also the notorious Wassodeo Balwunt, is, we think, irresistible proof that to the mischievous and self-conceied band alluded to by Dr. Wilson must we look for the origin of those disturbances which are now so happily coming to an end. Of course the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* in defiance of the ascertained fact—that fact which the *Times of India* most carefully avoids noticing—that the dacoits have been proved to have nothing whatever to do with agrarian discontent or with the forest laws, falsely telegraphed to his employers that the bands were composed of a lot of half-starved outlaws who felt grieved by the strict enforcement of the forest laws "whereby they were deprived of "what they considered their hereditary right, "that of grazing cattle in the forest and waste lands." Sir Richard Temple's own telegram to the Secretary of State has put this matter right to some extent, still incalculable mischief is done by the willful misrepresentation that is now going on. We are not without hope, however, that the recent occurrences will do some good, and that they will go far to check many of our native fellow subjects in the course they have adopted of throwing on all available occasions discredit upon British rule and British Government. It is all very well to point to the utterances of Englishmen themselves as a justification, but criticisms of that sort do not come so well from natives themselves, and particularly from a class who have received naught but benefits at our hands. A new generation has now sprung up, who have heard nothing from their earliest youth but terms of abuse launched against the Paramount Power, and it cannot be wondered at if they have produced men like Wassodeo Bulwunt and Khesew Krishna.

With regard to our remarks of last Wednesday referring to the charges which had been brought in the columns of the *Pioneer* against the Bombay Government in respect to the transport arrangements in Sind, we are glad to notice in Monday's issue of that journal a complete recantation of the assertions formerly made. The *Pioneer* reproduces the facts and figures detailed in our own columns and admits that the Bombay Government only carried out the orders of the Government of India, displaying in the execution of the task "much energy "and fertility of resource." The Allahabad paper, however, while admitting its error, continues to insinuate that the work done by the Bombay brigade was a waste of force and material, and that General Stewart was not at all in need of the assistance afforded. In reply to that it is only necessary to point out that the General found himself at Kandahar with his own transport completely broken down, and with his division unable to make as an army a single day's march. Fortunately the war is over; but supposing it had been otherwise—nay, suppose that even now it should be deemed necessary to despatch a force to Herat in order to watch the movements of the Russian army moving on Merv—is it not a fact that by means only of the assistance afforded from Bombay that such a movement could take place? The Bengal Transport and Commissariat services having broken down, it could only be by using that of Bombay and Sind that the Kandahar column could again be rendered mobile. That alone, we submit, is a most valuable piece of service and is a most complete answer to the assertion that the assistance of Bombay was not needed, and that the exertions of both officers and men were wasted.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

LONDON, May 30.

The House of Lords is presenting this week an unusual spectacle of assiduous devotion to duty, while the indolent Commons are disporting themselves on Epsom Downs, or abandoning themselves in other ways to the enjoyment of their Whitsuntide holidays. The Lower House, in order to avoid the necessity of the annual wrangle as to the propriety of adjourning over the Derby Day, rose for the holidays on Tuesday, whereas the Lords, for reasons known only to themselves, have continued in session until to-night, discussing such pressing questions as the importation of diseased pigs, the regulation of omnibuses, private executions; and somelight was thrown on the meaning of the numerous Cabinet councils which have been recently held—and which were continued daily this week up to Wednesday—by the announcement made in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night, that Sir Garnet Wolseley was to be sent out immediately to South Africa to take the supreme command of civil and military affairs in Natal, the Transvaal, and in the districts more immediately affected by the war, leaving Sir Bartle Frere to exercise, as Lord Beaconsfield put it, the powers he now possesses in the Cape Colony, which his lordship was careful to explain is 1,000 miles distant from the seat of war. This unexpected announcement was received in the Commons with much cheering, especially from the Opposition benches; but as the Government, when pressed for further information on the subject, seemed loth to give any, the adjournment of the House was moved, and a long irregular discussion followed, which ended in the Colonial Secretary stating that the Government had no idea to wage a war of extermination with the Zulus, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley would be instructed that the Government did not desire any extension of territory in South Africa, and that he would be not only authorised but instructed to receive and entertain any *bona fide* overtures made to him by King Cetewayo. Lord Hartington expressed his satisfaction at this statement, which he said fully justified the action taken by the Opposition respecting the war, and there the matter ended for that evening. The discussion was, however, renewed on Tuesday, on the motion for the adjournment of the House over the Whitsuntide holidays. The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated in substance the declarations of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Sir Garnet Wolseley was, he said, instructed to bring the war as speedily as possible to an honourable termination, and he was not to encourage any proposal of annexation of territory. Mr. Sullivan pressed the Government to give further assurances of their readiness to reciprocate Cetewayo's forbearance in not invading Natal, but Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen deprecated pressing the Government any farther, and Lord Elcho defended Sir Bartle Frere, spoke of Cetewayo as "a cruel and crafty gorilla" (amid cries of "shame" and "with- draw" from below the gangway on the Liberal side), and said that annexation would not only be merciful to the Zulus but was inevitable. Mr. Gladstone, who followed, expressed his regret at the tone of Lord Elcho's speech, but agreed with him in claiming more consideration for Sir Bartle Frere, of whom he proceeded to speak in terms of eulogy which elicited many expressions of dissent from the Opposition benches, and counter-cheers from the other side. Mr. Gladstone took care to explain, however, that he did not approve of Sir Bartle Frere's policy; but he contended that the Government had made an important advance towards the views held on the Opposition side of the House, and thought that the matter might for the present be left where it stood. Mr. Chamberlain, who had given notice of a resolution (which, it was stated, the Liberal chiefs intended to support) deprecating the prolongation of the war for purposes of vengeance, also thought the object of his resolution had been attained, and withdrew it, and after some characteristic remarks from Sir Robert Peel and a little more conversation the subject dropped. It is generally understood that the upshot of the whole matter is, that the Government, alarmed at the nature of the latest news from the Cape, have practically superseded both Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford, although they disclaim any such intention. The superior rank of Sir Garnet Wolseley will entitle him to the chief military command, and Lord Chelmsford is to be left to act under him, if he chooses. The Government assert that the resolution they have arrived at implies no censure on his lordship, and Lord Beaconsfield said he "did not contemplate that the country would be deprived of the services of Lord Chelmsford." Public opinion is absolutely unanimous in approving this "new departure" on the part of the Government, and the only criticism that is made upon it is, that this "change of front" ought to have been made two months ago.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has lost no time in proceeding to the scene of his new command. He sailed to-day in the Donald Currie steamer Edinburgh Castle, and takes with him several of his old comrades in arms. Indeed, the whole of his staff with one exception—Captain Braithwaite, of the 71st Regiment—have served with him before, either in the Ashantee war, the Red River expedition, or in Cyprus. Colonel Colley, the chief of his staff, who was at the head of the transport department in the Ashantee war, will probably have reached Durban from India before his chief. His Military Secretary, Colonel Brackenbury, who was Sir Garnet's Assistant Military Secretary in Ashantee and has since served with him in Cyprus as Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, accompanies him in the Edinburgh Castle, as do Colonel Baker Russell, 18th Hussars, who also served in Ashantee, and Major McCalmont, 7th Hussars, who has been one of his aides-de-camp in Cyprus, and will act in the same capacity in Zululand. Another of his sides-de-camp, Lord Gifford, who obtained the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in command of the native scouts in Ashantee, is already in Natal. The other members of Sir Garnet's staff are:—Lieut. Creagh, R. A.; Major the Hon. H. Wood, 12th Lancers; Capt. J. Doyle, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. the Hon. George Vernon, 12th Lancers; Capt. John F. Maurice, R. A.; Capt. Bushman, 9th Lancers; Major Webber, R. E.; Lieut. Col. H. J. R. Stuart Villiers, 104th Regiment; Capt. A. M. Patterson, 16th Regiment; and Capt. Yateman Biggs. His Private Secretary will be Mr. St. Leger Herbert, who has been his Secretary in Cyprus, and Clerk to the Legislative Council of that Island. Sir Garnet will also find in Zululand another old comrade, Brigadier General Evelyn Wood, who commanded a wing at the battle of Amoaful, and entered Coomassie with Sir G. Wolseley. The force which the new Commander-in-Chief will have at his disposal will, according to a statement made last week by the Secretary of War, be, including some 4,400 colonial troops, and 2,600 men on their way out or about to sail, nearly 25,000 men, which surely ought to be enough to cope with 33,000 Zulus—the estimated number of Cetewayo's warriors, after making allowance for their losses in the war. If the news received to-day, however, of Cetewayo's intention of submitting to the Rush, if necessary, and so converting the campaign into one of bush warfare, is true, Sir Garnet Wolseley may have an arduous task before him. Much surprise has been caused to-day by the announcement that Dr. W. H. Russell goes out with the new Commander-in-Chief as the representative not of the *Times*, but of the *Daily Telegraph*. The *prestige* of the "leading journal" seems to be forsaking it in all departments. It is not long since one of its ablest foreign correspondents, Mr. Abel of Berlin, transferred his services to the *Standard*, and now the Nestor of the "specials" has also forsaken his old flag.

The debate on Indian finance has been adjourned until after the Whitsuntide holidays, owing to the obstructive tactics of the Irish members, who threaten to revenge themselves on the House for not showing more favour towards the O'Conor Don's Irish University Bill. The general desire on Friday last was to continue and conclude the Indian debate, for which purpose several members who had motions on the paper had been induced to give way. Mr. O'Donnell, however, insisted on proceeding with a motion which stood in his name respecting the Viceroy's treatment of the Indian vernacular press, on which he spoke at great length, and concluded by moving a vote of censure on Lord Lytton. Had he not chosen so inopportune a time for bringing this subject forward he might have met with some support, but as it was the House declined to pursue the discussion and rejected the motion by 215 to 36, Sir Geo. Campbell voting against it, and Mr. Fawcett walking out of the House by way of protest against the Irish tactics. Mr. Kirk then blocked the way with a complaint against the management of an Irish charity, and on this subject Irish members talked against time for a couple of hours or more, so that it was nearly 9 o'clock before Sir George Campbell was able to resume the debate on the Indian Budget. Only four members were present when he began, and throughout his long speech of nearly two hours the House continued almost empty. He was followed by Mr. Onslow and Mr.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CHOLERA AT DARWAZA.

MACH, JUNE 17.

The cholera epidemic is apparently abating in Kutchi, but is still raging in the pass. It has reached General Phayre's camp at Darwaza. Lieut. Domvile, Sind Horse, has been attacked, but is recovering. Two extra doctors have come into the Pass with plenty of medicines.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A SESSIONS JUDGE.

FUTTEGHUR, JUNE 17.

Messrs. Broadhurst, Judge of Benares, president; and Madho Lall, Munsif of Mirzapore, Hoozenulzein Ullahdeen, Sub-Judge of Shahjehanpore, Members of the Commission appointed to enquire into the charge of assaulting his Sessions Judge, Mr. Saunders, against Harshai, Sub-Judge of Furruckabad, arrived here yesterday. The Commission sat at eleven o'clock and rose at six to-day. Mr. Denniston, Joint Magistrate for Futteghur, prosecuted on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Ross, barrister of Allahabad, defended. Mr. Saunders was the only witness examined to-day. Nothing very material was elicited beyond the existence for some time of a coldness between Mr. Saunders and the Sub-Judge.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

REORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

A Government Resolution has been issued by which the business of the Financial, Home, and Revenue Departments will be redistributed among two Secretariats, to be called—one the Department of Finance and Commerce, the other the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

All Marine affairs will be under the Marine branch of the Military Department.

The immediate savings will be half a lakh annually, with Rs. 40,000 more hereafter.

Mr. Hume's services are replaced at the disposal of the North West Provinces Government, where employment is now available in the Board of Revenue.

MR. SHAW'S SUCCESSOR AT MANDALAY.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Mr. R. B. Shaw, C.I.E., Resident at Mandalay, has died of rheumatic fever. Colonel Horace Brown has been sent up to officiate as Resident temporarily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 16.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived from Bombay yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 19th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Surat.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average of the 10 cotton states is 96 per cent. The average has increased 2 per cent. The crop is partly a fortnight late.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 9/16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78
4½ per cent. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116¾
Bar Silver	52⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£20
Chartered do.	£20-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£37
Departure—North Riding.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 17, 12-30 A. M.

H. M. S. Pegasus sailed for Singapore to-day.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 17.

CANNANORE, 4-40 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 8 cents.

CARWAR, 5-15 p. m.—Weather cloudy and showery; wind W. S. W. 5; thermometer 79; barometer 29·810. Fall of rain 1 inch 19 cents.

MANGALORE (16th)—Weather rainy; wind S. E. S. W. Fall of rain 50 inches 50 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p. m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 95; barometer 29·72.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 3 inches 96 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 1-16 to 1d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	2·14 to 2·15	"

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
	Total previously registered	7 56	8 79	6 72
16	Monday	1 "	" "	" "
17	Tuesday	" "	1 20	0 92
	Total	8 65	9 99	7 64
	Fall up to 17th June 1879	1 55	2 2	2 45

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the year 1878-79 was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Institute, Mr. F. Mathew presiding. The chairman stated that although the books purchased were fewer, the cost was greater, and the selection wider, than during the year preceding. Only two lectures had been delivered during the Session, which were not so well attended as was to be desired. The number of life members was falling off; and the subscribers were therefore advised to come forward with greater zeal and strengthen the institute by increasing the number of life members. The report and the accounts for the past year were approved and adopted. The thanks of the members were voted to the president, vice-presidents, directors, secretary and treasurer for the past year; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE Oriental Bank Corporation sued Mr. Alfred Vincent Chick at the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent yesterday to recover Rs. 1,758 due at the foot of an account between the plaintiffs and the defendant. There was no appearance for the latter; and the claim being established, his Lordship gave a decree for the Bank for the amount claimed, with interest and costs. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs.

AT the High Court yesterday before Sir Charles Sargeant, Purmanandas Jeevandas sued Kessowjee Naik to recover Rs. 1,00,500, for which amount the latter had stood guarantee for a loan obtained by his son, Nursey Kessowjee, as secretary, treasurer, and agent of the new Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company. On the 11th November 1878, Nursey obtained the loan of the plaintiff and deposited with him as security 335 shares of the New Fleming Company, which were to be redeemed in three months with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. Plaintiff held the shares together with 50 more, which were subsequently deposited as additional security. By a Gujarátee agreement the defendant on the date above mentioned guaranteed to the plaintiff the repayment of the loan with interest. The company having gone into liquidation and the shares having becoming valueless; Nursey Kessowjee having become insolvent and absconded from Bombay; and the whole of the loan and interest remaining unpaid, the plaintiff filed a suit against Kessowjee Naik as guarantee. In his defence, Kessowjee submitted that he was discharged from all liability to the plaintiff in respect of his guarantee by reason of the plaintiff having agreed with Nursey Kessowjee to modify the original agreement without his (Kessowjee's) knowledge or consent. Subsequent to the guarantee, plaintiff had caused Nursey to transfer the monies owing by him to the debit of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, and to credit them to him in the books of the company. By a supplemental written statement filed on the 9th inst., Kessowjee Naik stated that he had discovered since the filing of the suit that the plaintiff had, without his knowledge or consent, enlarged the time for the repayment of the loan from three to six months; and that he (Kessowjee) was thereby discharged of all liability to the plaintiff. He further urged that, as the period of six months had not expired at the date of the filing of this suit, it had been prematurely brought and should be dismissed with costs. In the framing of the issues in the case yesterday, the Advocate General, for the defendant, strongly relied upon that fact; and Mr. Macpherson had, after some discussion, to withdraw the suit with liberty to file a fresh suit within a week. The plaintiff was directed to pay the defendant's costs up to and including those of yesterday, excepting certain other costs which have been reserved until the hearing of the fresh suit.

THE people collected on the Apollo Bunder on Friday evening can hardly have helped noticing a wonderfully brilliant light proceeding from a ship in harbour, and may have wondered what the object was. It was plain that it was the electric light, which was exhibited, we learn from the new Indian Government Telegraph cable ship Patrick Stewart, just arrived from England. We reprint in another column particulars of this fine ship from the *Times* of 30th April. She left London in charge of Lieut A. W. Stiffe, late I. N., on 4th May, and reached this port on Friday afternoon, 13th instant, after calling at various ports on the way, and detentions from various causes amounting to nine days, so that she has occupied 31 days on the voyage, which, as the consumption of coal was kept very low, may be considered very satisfactory. She left England with enough coal to last the whole voyage and leave a large balance. She brings a full cargo of Government stores, about 750 tons.

WE publish this morning an article ("A Wonderful Discovery") from the *Brisbane Courier*, the publication of which in the London papers has caused considerable sensation. A correspondent in the *Pall Mall Budget* speaks of it as promising to revolutionize all previous theories of meat-exportation. The discovery referred to is a scheme for anæsthetizing sheep for an indefinite period by the use of a certain drug, and then by the use of another bringing them to life again at pleasure. But this is not all; for, carried to its logical conclusion, this discovery will revolutionize all previous theories of political economy, and help us to solve the problems involved in a surplus population, hard times, strikes, and such like. If, as is maintained, human beings can be transmogrified and brought back to mundane existence when convenient, just look at the results likely to follow. We shall have, say, a universal strike of all mechanics proposed by the secretaries of the various trade unions. All the men will be put into a state of suspended animation; no strike pay will be required, and no funds needed, except to pay the secretaries (who will of course be on full pay) and the masters will be obliged to come to terms some time or other. Again, in hard times, a man with a small salary and large family can put the latter into a state of trance, and wait patiently till better days come again. This will be invaluable for assist ant-masters in schools, clerks, postmen, and others. Then, again, in war, say, should 500 Englishmen be so unfortunate as to be surrounded in some impregnable fortress by 500,000 Zulus or other enemies, the process can be applied with little fear of the provisions running short. The question as to what we should do with our criminals is now theoretically, if not practically, solved. They can be transmogrified, labelled, and put away in bundles for five, seven, ten, or twenty years, as the case may be, and warehoused in Pantechnicons, for which purpose the prisons could of course be used. Just think of the saving to the country in food, clothing, and warders' wages; for no one would be required to look after the prisoners. Besides, all the anxiety and worry of the governors lest their prisoners should escape will be at an end; in fact there will be no need of governors. But why farther pursue the subject? Ten thousand useful applications of Signor Rotura's "wonderful discovery" will doubtless occur to any of our readers.

THE Barton hospital at Jetpur, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 18th of December last by the Political Agent, Col. Barton, and after whom the building is named, was, we learn from a correspondent, opened by that gentleman on the evening of the 11th inst. In the course of the ceremony Mr. Ishwarlal Ochoaram, the official member in charge of the Jetpur Taluka, gave an account of the establishment and working of the dispensary during the last three years, dilating on the advantages of such institutions, and explaining the readiness with which the talukdars of Jetpur have ever contributed to such useful work. Col. Barton having declared the hospital open, a salute of eleven guns was given.

WE learn from Dhamvi that an address, couched in most flattering terms, has been presented at a public meeting to Babu Brajendra Kumar Ray Chaudhari, zemindar, Dacca, for his "successful endeavours to set up political associations for the purposes of good government, his opportune exertions to secure the desirable popular contribution to the efficient municipal administration of the metropolis, his incessant efforts to advance the cause of education in respect of both boys and girls, by means of liberal grants, subscriptions, and scholarships, his magnificent donation in aid of technical education, and his enlightened attempts to ameliorate the condition of the weavers of the district, whose trade has been almost demolished by the enterprise of Manchester."

OUR Simla correspondent writes us that cholera prevails to a considerable extent in the surrounding districts. The 10th Hussars have lost a number of men, and on the 10th inst. a report of the death of the Adjutant 1st B. C. from the same disease was received at Head Quarters. The same correspondent expresses his fear that the return to India will cost more men and officers than the campaign has done. Many are returning sick from the front, amongst others Colonel Donald Macintyre, V.C., commanding that distinguished regiment the 2nd P. W. O. Goorkhas. His friends, whose name is legion, will be sorry to hear that the many hardships and anxieties he has gone through during the past year, have told upon his unusually strong constitution, and he is now at Dehra Dun, having broken down *en route* to Bombay and Europe and is unable to proceed. He, and the gallant little men of his regiment, have gone through much during the past few months. His passing through Bombay *en route* to Malta will be remembered. Here Colonel Macintyre, who had only just before gone on furlough to Europe, joined them, throwing up his leave. From thence they were ordered to Cyprus, and then home. During the return voyage they met with all sorts of accidents in the wretched transport in which they were embarked, and felt very happy to be landed safely at Bombay. On arrival at Dehra, the home of the regiment, they had only two or three days of rest allowed them, and then went on to the front, where they now are, in Fort Ali Musjid.

SOME difficulty has, we learn, arisen in carrying on the arrangements that were recently made for running sleeping-cars between Calais and Brindisi, but what the nature of the difficulty is we have not learnt. We have reason to believe, however, that the running of these cars will be resumed at an early date.

TOWARDS the end of last month a severe storm took place near Janjira and Mora point. About 70 small crafts were lying at anchor in the harbour, and in consequence of the storm which raged the anchors were slipped, while the crafts struck on the adjacent rocks, and were broken to pieces. As soon as the accident happened Major W. A. Salmon, the Political Agent of Janjira, and Murad, and Khan Sahib Framjee Cursetjee, State Karbhari, prepared two boats and went to sea to assist the unfortunate crews and passengers, numbering from 150 to 200. Although the storm was very severe they were still successful in saving many lives. On being taken on shore they were placed in the travellers' bungalow and kacheri. A number of those on board the steamer Sir Bartle Frere were going to their native country, Ratnaghery, on leave. They had brought with them Rs. 700 in cash, some silver sticks, and other valuable goods, of which they were robbed by the inhabitants of the city of Eure; but through the exertions of Major W. A. Salmon and Khan Sahib Framjee Cursetjee all the goods were restored to their owners and the culprits were punished.

ON the ground of heavy excess of cost over revenue, Government have issued a resolution ordering a general reduction in the salaries of officers of the Cotton Department to the extent of 20 per cent., to take effect from the 1st July next.

OUR correspondent at Aurangabad, under date the 15th, writes—

I have just heard of the sad fate that has befallen Sergeant Major Thom, of the 4th Infantry H. C. at Jalna (formerly of the 60th Rifles). The self-inflicted wound in the throat from a pair of scissors on the 8th instant has proved fatal; he expired last night notwithstanding all the care and skill of Dr. Borah Sing, M. B. It is a strange fact that a few years ago, while the same regiment was located here, the Quarter Master Sergeant (Verlong) shot himself. The late Sergeant Major was well liked by all his officers.

THE camp and retinue of Major Cavagnari, as our Resident at the Court of the Amir, are to be formed at Kohat about the 25th instant.

GENERAL SIR SAM BROWNE resumes command of the Lahore Division. Colonel Coffe, of the 17th Foot, is appointed to the command of the Agra Brigade.

THE 2nd Division cleared the Pass on Wednesday last. The 10th Hussars reached Huree Sing without further attacks of cholera.

IT is stated from Tiflis that the Government of the Caucasus is preparing to lay down a submarine telegraph connecting Baku with Krasnovodsk. Reports of Russian military movements on the Caspian are gathering strength and consistency.

MAJOR T. CADELL, V. C., Political Agent at Oodeypore, takes three months' leave, and Colonel Blair, commandant of the Meywar battalion, will carry on his duties.

MR. FRYER, C.S., who was lately at Vatakri as Political Officer, has resumed charge of his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, but will continue to manage the relations with the Baluch tribes on the immediate frontier, especially as regards the communications with, and supplies for, the Vatakri camp.

A PLEASANT and touching story reaches us (*Civil and Military Gazette*) from Gundamuck, and we only hope it may be authentic. Yakub and his uncle Wali have been reconciled—and not only that, but they have wept copiously in each other's arms. Yakub thought that it was Wali's part to pay the Amir a first visit. Wali argued it was the nephew and the younger man's duty to make the first move. So the affair lingered. At last, it is said, Major Cavagnari carried off the obstinate uncle to the equally stubborn nephew—which was worthy of Major Cavagnari, but perhaps a little ignominious for the Sirdar. Yakub, however, gracefully seized the opportunity of meeting his uncle half-way, and escorting him, with every honour, to his tent. In patriarchal fashion, Yakub supplied his guest with water for his hands and feet. Then they dined. A dinner is the universal solvent after which the philosophers have sought in vain—and so the pair finally melted in the manner aforesaid.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Officers returning from the Afghan war are reasonably anxious, we believe, that general officers in command of divisions should be empowered to grant leave of absence, till the end of the hot season, to those who have served throughout the campaign. Many officers will otherwise have to return to their regiments first, at a considerable distance from the hills, and on arrival will probably find all sorts of obstacles thrown in their way. General officers in command of the several divisions which have been in the field might be allowed to grant leave to the 15th October, and in the event of officers being detained on duty after arrival in India, and after the breaking up of the divisions, Generals in command of districts and divisions on the frontier should be directed to grant leave in all cases, and to consider officers returning from service as first for leave. Most of these will require a little setting up after their various duties and fatigues.

SOME measures were recommended lately, for putting down the practice—too common in the Punjab—of defacing silver coins. His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, however, has shown good reason for not introducing the rules as yet, and orders have been issued accordingly. But (says the *Pioneer*) the Financial Department observes, with a low cunning that is simply revolting:—"Defaced coins should be remitted as largely as possible for expenditure beyond the frontier." Is this, then, the only way of paying Yakub Khan his subsidy?

THE case of the murder and piracy on the Kate Waters was tried at the Supreme Court, Hongkong, on May 13th, and seems to have excited considerable interest, a large number of spectators being present up to a late hour at night. The case was not concluded until a quarter to three the following morning. The three prisoners were sentenced to death.

WE regret to hear of more fatal cases of cholera among the troops of the native contingents returning from the front. The Kapurthulla contingent lost five men on the 10th instant at Khushalgarh, in addition to those previously reported.

THE Lahore paper understands that His Highness the Raja of Nabha has loyally offered the services of the troops of his contingent, for continued service in the Kurram Valley. It is not, however, likely that the offer can be accepted, as the contingent has, ere this, commenced its return journey to the Nabha State.

ONE of the *Civil and Military Gazette*'s correspondents states that it is the Amir's intention to proceed to Maimene, Balkh, and Herat, at the last of which he may remain for a month or two. If all that we hear concerning internal disturbances and foreign intrigue in two of these localities be correct, His Highness may very probably have a lively time of it.

GENERAL GRANT was received with great demonstrations of popular favour at Shanghai, the city being thoroughly *en fête* during his visit. The China papers contain long accounts of decorations, a torch light procession, illuminations, &c., which were designed to do him honour.

IT is often questioned whether in these days too much attention is not paid to, and too much time spent on, athletic trials and feats of endurance; in fact whether they may not be absolutely injurious. There have been of late years instances of pedestrians walking their thousand miles in as many hours, and reaching the goal by no means any the more invigorated, nor their muscular development and the more improved by their exertions. In the Agricultural Hall, London, is to be witnessed almost daily such exhibitions of physical endurance; and the question comes to be whether such performances are not overdone. Whatever idea may be entertained on the subject, we do not think that there can be any two opinions as to the swimming match which took place at the Lambeth Swimming Baths, London, a report of which we published in yesterday's *Gazette*. The match lasted for six days, and in that time Captain Webb, the winner, covered a distance of seventy-four miles. As the *Daily Telegraph* puts it, "the British are a maritime people, their home is girt about by the sea, intersecting the country is a network of rivers and canals; and a large number of people spend their lives either upon or in immediate propinquity to the water. Yet it is a melancholy fact that the majority of the inhabitants of that island are utterly ignorant of the art of natation. When lately the Princess Alice steamer sank, close to the banks of the Thames, within a cable's length of the shore, scarcely one in twenty of the passengers was able to save himself by swimming. Nor is this an isolated instance. The record of almost every shipwreck shows that, although Britannia rules the waves, her children individually have very little command over them."

THE Prince of Wales's recent speech on London cabdrivers has been translated verbatim into most of the Russian newspapers, and laudatory remarks appended. One or two of the observations of the reviewers are worth recording. "The annual salary received by the Kniaz Vaelski," says the *Molva*, "is so wretchedly small, that his Royal Highness is compelled to make constant use of hansoms." "Perhaps," observes the *Kiovlanin*, "no other Heir Apparent in Europe hires flies and cabs more frequently than the Prince of Wales, and the result of this condescension is that he is most popular with Londoners, who usually speak of him as being a 'joly good fellowe.'" "It is no uncommon thing," remarks a third, "for the Prince of Wales to drive a cab himself. The heir to the Lion and Unicorn is excessively fond of horses; nothing pleases him better than to shut a driver inside his vehicle, and to enjoy the joke of holding the reins on the box!"

ALL the home papers congratulate Sir Garnet Wolseley on his appointment to the supreme civil and military command in Natal and the Transvaal. "No better selection could have been made," says the *Standard*. "He is young, of a subtle intellect, a clever soldier, and a man who knows how to attach others to his person and profit by the qualities which they possess. Above all, he has one special faculty—that gift which has been called at different times a fate, a star, or good luck, but which is really the result of a combination of qualities, and may be described as the talent of success." The *Morning Advertiser*, in an article, more fully charged with irony than is the wont of that fashionable publication, says—"It is perhaps rather humiliating that the British Army should have only one man to whom command can with confidence be entrusted, and that in order to feed and march and organise 20,000 men against an enemy who cannot boast of one fortified post or one piece of artillery we have to send to Cyprus. But the accounts just received from the Cape admit of no delay, and Sir Garnet Wolseley is undoubtedly the most experienced and successful soldier we have available at home. As an organiser he showed conspicuous and even rare ability in his expedition to the Red River Settlement. In the Ashantee campaign he displayed daring, fertility of resource, quick resolve, and untiring energy. And, after all, the great thing is that he is lucky, and that his men believe in him." This statement of belief in Sir Garnet is followed by a wail at the duration of the war, as well as at the amount of red tapeism which has, as it alleges, hitherto prevailed:—"We can only hope that he takes with him full powers to select his assistants, and that he will allow no red tape to stand in the way of the promotion of the fittest to the highest command. The war has lasted long enough already to bring the best men to the front. There is a ready made staff at the Cape good enough for any general, and cocked hats sufficient in themselves to form an escort for an Emperor. Only there is not a moment to be lost whether his mission be to prosecute the war or to sign a peace, to relieve Lord Chelmsford of his military command, or to take the reins out of the hands of Sir Bartle Frere. For it is plain that at present we are doing little more than drifting in a sea of boundless expenditure and endless complication."

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be performed by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at the Bandstand this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Suite		Lachner.
Overture	Stradella		Verdi.
Valse	Helen		Godfrey.
Selection	Terpsichoreana		Kappey.
Polka	Villagers		Riviere.
Galop	Wings of Love		Meyder.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 12th June was Rs. 2,02,55,620-12-4.

THE *Beacon* says:—By the failure of Messrs. Forbes & Co., a retired General of the Bombay Army, an old resident of Karachee, and the proprietor of landed property there, will be a loser to a large extent, he having invested to the tune of some thousands in the firm.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will be held this afternoon in the Cathedral High School, Fort. The Bishop of Bombay and the Rev. Lukes Rivington will address the meeting, which is open to all friends of Missionary enterprise.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named William Worden, was yesterday declared a vagrant at the Girgaon Police Court, by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Doorga Lalla, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, for committing an assault on the 7th instant against the person of Dowletta Narroo.

EXTORTION.—A noted character, named Ramdeen Hanmanpursad, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of extorting from a woman, named Hoosein Jan, residing at Khetwaddy, the sum of Rs. 50. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-TRESPASS AND THEFT.—Goolab Mykoo, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of lurking house-trespass, and committing theft in a building, the property of one Essoo, woman. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE TODDY LICENCE.—Manockjee Dorabjee, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Govind Jeewun, and Lawrence Fernand, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of selling sweet-toddy without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. They were fined Rs. 10—Yessoo, woman, and three others were charged with a similar offence before Mr. C. P. Cooper and were also convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 5 and the other three Rs. 15 each.

THEFT.—An old offender, named Mahomed Hussein, Asha, woman, and Gujah, woman, were yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No 1 with committing theft on the 30th March last of fifteen copper vessels and one *sarree*, of the collective value of Rs. 40, the property of Koolsumbee, woman, and the other two with dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing it to have been stolen. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and the two women to three months' similar imprisonment each.

THE SERIOUS ACCUSATION AGAINST the PUNT SUCHEW OF BHORE.—We noticed yesterday the arrest of the accuser of the Punt Suchev of Bhore. We hear that His Holiness the Governor received a letter accusing the chief of Bhore of assisting the dacoits and being hostile to Government. Accordingly the police were informed, and one of the staff went to Bhore to make inquiries. He succeeded in getting a clue from the chief of Bhore himself, who could only think an enemy had done it, and the only one he had was the Dowlutrow Jugtap Deshmook. Dowlutrow's house was searched, and a rough copy of the letter written to H. E. the Governor was found in it. Dowlutrow has been arrested and has been brought to Poona to take his trial before the Railway Magistrate. The Chief of Bhore has deputed his Dewan, Mr. Venayek Vithul, to assist in the prosecution. We have no doubt the subject will be sifted to the very bottom.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

EWART LATHAM AND CO. *vs.* HIRDOOJA PUROO.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs who claimed Rs. 3,013, the balance due in respect of two consignments of sandal wood chips made by the defendants to England, which resulted in a loss. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,013 with interest and costs.

CRISHNAJEE BAJEE PATEL *vs.* LUXMON MOROBA.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,000 due on two promissory notes, dated 14th July 1874, payable on demand. Defendant borrowed the money to carry on certain law suits. A decree was entered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

DOSABHOY JAMSETJEE DESAI *vs.* SORABJEE DYRAMJEE KOLAH AND ANOTHER.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff, while the two defendants appeared in person. In June 1871 the plaintiff and the second defendant advanced to the first defendant Rs. 17,000 on the mortgage of certain premises situated at Colaba, the former contributing Rs. 3,000 and the latter Rs. 9,000 towards the loan. Interest had been paid by defendant for some time, which plaintiff and the second defendant divided proportionately among themselves. The second defendant complained that plaintiff had not paid him his share of the interest which he got lately from first defendant; and that he was not asked to join in the suit though he was quite willing to do so. The Court referred the matter to the Commissioner to take an account of the monies due on the mortgage. If such monies were not paid within six months from that day, the property was to be sold, and the proceeds were to be applied towards the satisfaction of the debt due to the plaintiff and the second defendant.

FRAMJEE HOOSUNJEE *vs.* INDURSING SEWDUTTING.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover the balance of rent due by the defendant. On the 1st November 1877, the plaintiff let to the defendant certain premises in Mody Bay for a year at a rent of Rs. 645 per month. By a subsequent agreement the rent was reduced to Rs. 625 per month. Defendant held the premises till March 1879, when Rs. 2,621 were due to plaintiff. After the suit was filed, the matters in dispute were referred to arbitration, and an award was made in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 1,556. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for that amount, with interest and costs.

JUMNADAS TEJPAL *vs.* SHAMJEE VERSHEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kapadia, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, on whom a substituted service of summons had been effected. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 10,651 for goods sold; and the claim being proved, a decree was given for him for the amount, with interest and costs.

A NEW CLASS OF HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—The Ranegunge police have detected two men who, it is found, have for some time been traversing the grand trunk road to and from Ranegunge to a great distance, and robbing the travellers with a cleverness and ease unprecedented. These men are Hindus, Muslims it is supposed, and the system practised by them in robbing is this:—They would ingratiate themselves with the travellers as religious devotees, and thus imposing on their confidence present them with a religious sacrifice called *prasad*. The travellers, accepting the sacrifice in good faith, would consume it in accordance with the rites of the Hindu faith. Soon after they had eaten of this sacrifice they would become insensible, and whilst in this condition the robbers were left to do as they pleased. The *prasad* is made of *dhatura*," and it is said that four men have died from eating it.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Calcutta paper states:—Doobraj *Mugg*, a resident of Bow Bazar Lane, met with his death on the afternoon of Monday last, under the following peculiar circumstances:—It appeared that the deceased owed a man named Raj Chunder two pice, and on the latter meeting the former on the above day, he accosted him, and demanded payment of his due. A quarrel ensued in the course of which the deceased struck his opponent a blow with one hand, and simultaneously seized the hair of his head with the other and threw him down. After having beaten him more, the deceased staggered back, and rested himself against the door of a house. He remained in this posture for a short while when he dropped down dead. His sister and brother, who witnessed the whole of the disturbance, saw the fatal consequence to their brother, and vouched that he was not beaten at all. It appeared that, for some time past, the deceased had been suffering from an abscess on his chest, and daily attended the out-door dispensary of the Medical College Hospital. He was also noticed occasionally to be seized with fits. It is surmised that he died of heart-disease. His corpse was removed to the dead-house of the Medical College, where it was viewed by the Coroner and a jury proprietory to the inquest.

A SUIT AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, a suit brought by Purmanundas Jeevundas against Kessowjee Naik was called on before Sir Charles Sargent. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,00,500 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 11th November 1878, being money payable by the defendant under a guarantee. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the defendant.

On the 11th November 1878, plaintiff advanced to Nursey Kessowjee, secretary, treasurer, and agent of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, the sum of Rs. 1,00,500 as a loan for three months with interest at 9 per cent. per annum according to the terms stated in a Gujarati agreement bearing the same date, the defendant guaranteed the repayment of the loan and interest. At the time of the loan, Nursey Kessowjee deposited with plaintiff as security 335 shares of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, which the plaintiff still held together with 50 more shares which were subsequently deposited as additional security. The company had gone into liquidation; the shares were of no value; Nursey Kessowjee had become insolvent and had absconded from Bombay; and the whole of the loan and interest remained unpaid.

The defendant denied he was indebted to the plaintiff although he admitted that he executed the documents of the 11th and 23rd November 1878. In December 1878, the value of the 335 shares had fallen. Consequently the plaintiff requested Nursey Kessowjee to pay to him certain monies by way of margin. As Nursey failed to pay the monies, plaintiff was about to sell the shares and to demand from Nursey the balance which would be due. On the 28th December 1878, in consideration of Nursey depositing with plaintiff 50 more shares, he (plaintiff) agreed that he would not sell the shares or demand the balance until the market rate of the shares improved. Defendant urged that the abovementioned agreement was made without his knowledge or consent, and that he did not become aware of it until after it had been made. Under the circumstances he submitted that he was discharged from all liabilities to the plaintiff in respect of his guarantee. Subsequent to the execution of the guarantee, the plaintiff caused Nursey Kessowjee to transfer the monies owing by him to the debit of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company and to credit them to the plaintiff in the books of the company as against the company. Defendant urged that such transfer and credit were made without his knowledge or consent; that Nursey Kessowjee had thereby been discharged of all claim on the part of the plaintiff; and that he also had been so discharged in respect of his guarantee. He submitted, under the circumstances, that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

In a supplemental written statement filed on the 9th inst., the defendant stated he had discovered since the filing of the first written statement that, after his guarantee had been given, it was agreed between plaintiff and Nursey Kessowjee that the time for the repayment of the loan should be six instead of three months as specified in the original writing. The defendant submitted that by reason of such further agreement, which was made without his knowledge or consent, he was discharged of all liability to the plaintiff in respect of his guarantee. As the period of six months had not expired at the date of the filing of the suit, the defendant further submitted that the suit had been prematurely brought and should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Macpherson having read the plaint and the written statements containing the facts and circumstances above mentioned, the Advocate General raised the following issues:—1. Whether the defendant, as such security as was mentioned in the plaint, had been discharged from all liability? 2. Whether the suit was not prematurely brought as alleged in the defendant's additional written statement?

The Advocate General insisted upon relying on the second issue.

Mr. Macpherson then applied, under section 373, for leave to withdraw the suit with liberty to file a fresh one, stating that the costs should abide the result of the fresh suit.

After some discussion, his Lordship allowed the suit to be withdrawn with liberty to file a fresh suit. The plaintiff to pay the defendant his costs up to and including those of that day (yesterday); excepting the costs of the motion, the supplemental written statement, and the appearance of the 9th instant, which costs are to be reserved until the hearing of the fresh suit which plaintiff undertook to file within a week. If that is not done, the plaintiff is to pay defendant his costs of the suit.

RAILWAY DRIVERS ON STATE RAILWAYS.
(DESPATCH.)

27th February 1879.

FROM the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India.

I have received Your Excellency's letter of the 27th December last, proposing to grant assistance to engine-drivers and other mechanics, who are serving under covenants for five years, towards meeting the expense of taking out their families.

You propose that the grant in each case shall not exceed half the cost of a second-class passage for the man's wife only, and that it shall not be made until the man has served for a period of twelve months, during which time his conduct shall have been satisfactory; the other conditions being, that the men who may be granted the indulgence shall consent to extend their agreements for a period of two years, and that until the expiration of the seven years' service, the money paid by Government shall be treated as an advance, recoverable without interest, in case of dismissal, or resignation from any other cause than that of ill-health. Upon these conditions I sanction compliance with your proposal.

REDUCTION IN THE MADRAS RAILWAY STAFF.

WE understand that great reductions are being made in the strength of the Madras Railway Company's subordinate employés. About forty hands in the Company's cashier's office have been served with notices that their services will be dispensed with at the month, and about fifty to sixty men in the General Stores Department at Royapooram have received a similar warning. The Commission appointed to make these reductions will next apply the shears to the Traffic Department. It is under contemplation to reduce the number of officers holding high positions on the line belonging to the Traffic as well as the Engineering Department. We hear that it is intended to show a saving of two lakhs of rupees annually in the Madras Railway alone. Some hundreds of men will be thrown out of employ by these reductions. —*Madras Times.*

OUR "HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND."

"A NEW broom sweeps clean" is a proverb of which one is forcibly reminded by each telegram that now reaches us from the front. The Yakub Khan that is, is a totally different being from the Yakub Khan that was. The signing of the treaty at Gundamuk, like the talismanic change of character which theologians associate with a change of religion, has transformed the discourteous barbarian of a month ago into the accomplished ally of to-day. No sooner had the goosequill touched the paper which proclaimed that the Afghan ruler our obedient humble servant, than he began to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Fortunately, the opportunity of manifesting his new-born zeal was not long in coming. One of those Afghan marauders who are never far distant from our camps, with a sense of "the eternal fitness of things" which does him infinite credit, appropriated a grasscutter's pony; and as of old the friendships of newly allied states were cemented by a bloody sacrifice, the precedent has been followed on this occasion. The fellow is brought before his nominal ruler, who at once, and with a nonchalance which reminds one of the anecdotes related of the Shah of Persia, gives the order for his execution; and the Press Commissioner is instructed to strike a theatrical attitude over this interesting proof of Yakub's loyalty. Those who took the trouble to read the amusing correspondence between the Viceroy and the Amir which recently appeared in our columns must have been charmed with the interchange of compliments which passes between the English Pro-

dog's ear, and in three or four minutes the animal was perfectly rigid, the four legs stretched backward, eyes wide open, pupils very much dilated, and exhibiting symptoms very similar to those of death by strychnine, except that there had been no previous struggle or pain. Begging his owner to have no apprehension for the life of his favourite animal, Signor Rotora lifted the dog carefully, and placed him on a shelf in a cupboard, where he begged he might be left until the following day, when he promised to call at 10 o'clock and revive the apparently dead brute. Mr. Grant continually, during that day and night, visited the cupboard, and so perfectly was life suspended in his favourite—no motion of the pulse or heart giving any indication of the possibility of revival, the frame being perfectly rigid—that he confesses he felt all the sharpest reproaches of remorse at having sacrificed a faithful friend to a doubtful and dangerous experiment. The temperature of the body, too, in the first four hours gradually lowered to 25 degrees Fahrenheit, below ordinary blood temperature which increased his fears as to the result, and by morning the body was as cold as in actual death. At 10 o'clock next morning, according to promise, Signor Rotora presented himself, and laughing at Mr. Grant's fears, requested a tub of warm water to be brought. He tested this with the thermometer at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and in this laid the dogs head under. To Mr. Grant's objections Signor Rotura assured him that as animation must remain entirely suspended till the administration of the antidote, no water could be drawn into the lungs, and that the immersion of the body was simply to bring it again to a blood heat. After about ten minutes of this bath, the body was taken out and another liquid injected in a puncture made in the neck. Mr. Grant tells me that the revival of Turk was the most startling thing he ever witnessed; and having since seen the experiment made upon a sheep. I can fully confirm his statement. The dog first showed the return of life in the eye, and after five and a half minutes he drew a long breath, and the rigidity left his limbs. In a few minutes more he commenced gently wagging his tail, and then slowly got up, stretched himself, and trotted off as though nothing had happened. From that moment Mr. Grant became aware of the extraordinary issues opened by his visitors discovery, and promised him all the assistance in his power. They next determined to try freezing the body, and the first two experiments were discouraging. A dog, not Turk, his master declining to experiment any further on his favourite, was put in the freezing chamber at Mr. Grant's works for four days, after being previously 'suspended' by Signor Rotura; and although the animal revived so far as to draw a long breath, the vital energies appeared too exhausted for a complete rally, and the animal died. The two next animals, a dog and a cat, died in like manner. In the meantime Dr. Barker had been taken into their counsels, and at his suggestion, respiration was encouraged, as in the case of persons drowned, by artificial compression and expansion of the lungs. Dr. Barker was of opinion that, as the heart in every case commenced to beat, it was a want of vital force to set the lungs in proper motion that caused death. The result showed his surmises to be entirely correct. A number of animals, whose lives have been sealed up in this artificial death, have been kept in the freezing-chamber from one to five weeks, and it is found that, though the shock to the system from this freezing is very great, it is not increased by duration of time. Messrs Grant and Rotura then determined upon the erection of the works just finished at Middle Harbour, an enterprising capitalist, Mr. Christopher Newton, of Pitt-street, finding the necessary funds. Arrived at the works in Middle Harbour, I was taken into the building that contains Mr. Grant's apparatus for generating cold, which has already been, in Mr. Nicolle's time, too often and fully described to require any further notice from me. Attached to this is the freezing chamber, a small dark room about 8ft. by 10ft. Here were 14 sheep, four lambs and three pigs, stacked on their sides in a heap, 'alive,' which Mr. Grant told me had been in their present position for 19 days, and were to remain there for another three months. Selecting one of the lambs, Signor Rotora put it on his shoulder and carried it outside into the other building, where a number of shallow cemented tanks were in the floor, having hot and cold water taps, to each tank, with a thermometer hanging alongside. One of these tanks was quickly filled, and its temperature tested by the Signor, I meantime examining with the greatest curiosity and wonder the 19 days' dead' lamb. The days of miracles truly seem to have come back to us, and many of those stories discarded as absurdities seem to me less improbable than this fact witnessed by myself. There was the lamb, to all appearances dead, and as hard almost as a stone, the only difference perceptible to me between his condition and actual death, being the absence of dull glassiness about the eye, which still retained its brilliant transparency. Indeed this brilliancy of the eye, which is heightened by the enlargement of the pupil, is very striking, and lends a rather weird appearance to the bodies. The lamb was gently dropped into the warm bath, and was allowed to remain in it about 23 minutes, its head being raised above the water twice for the introduction of the thermometer into its mouth and then it was taken out and placed on its side on the floor, Signor Rotura quickly dividing the wool on its neck and inserting the sharp point of a small silver syringe under the skin and injecting the antidote. This was a pale green liquid, and, as I believe, a decoction from the root of the astrachariis, found in south America. The lamb was then turned on its back, Signor Rotura standing across it, gently compressing its ribs with its knees and hands, in such a manner as to imitate their natural depression and expansion during breathing. In ten minutes the animal was struggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door, and went gambolling and bleating over the little garden in front. Nothing has ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvellous. One is almost tempted to ask, in the presence of such a discovery, whether death itself may not ultimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

"You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoverers of this process. Cargoes of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential a temporary breakdown necessitating a stoppage of eight or ten days in the production of cold, would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England, any that fail to entirely rally would be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results can be achieved with the bullocks, but their greater weight makes them more difficult to handle with safety, and the carcase is rendered brittle by freezing making them the more liable to injury. It sounded odd to hear Mr. Grant and Signor Rotura laying stress upon the danger of breakage on the voyage.

"Signor Rotura tells me that, though he has never attempted his experiment on a human being, he has no doubt at all as to its perfect safety. The next felon under capital sentence he has requested Sir Henry Parkes to be allowed to operate on. He proposes placing him in the freezing chamber for one month, and declares that he has no fear of a fatal result. The only question whether this temporary suspension would effect the longevity of the subject, he can give no positive information, but believes its duration might be prolonged for years. I was anxious to know, if a period of, say, five years of this inertness were submitted to, whether it would be so much out of one's life or not. It would be simply five years of unconscious existence tacked on to one's sentient life. Signor Rotura could give no positive answer, but he believes, as no change takes place, or can take place while in this frozen trance—no consumption, destruction, or reparation of tissue being possible—it would be so many unvalued and profitless years added to a lifetime.

"Signor Rotura proceeds to South America at once for a large supply of the two necessaries for the safe conduct of his process, and both these substances at present remain a secret."

THE PATRICK STEWART.

(The Times.)

For the past 16 years the Telegraph Department of the Indo-European Government have had in use on the Persian Gulf station a ship called the Amberwitch. This vessel, having done the State good and faithful service, is now nearly worn out, and the Government last autumn authorized the construction of a new cable steamer to take her place. This vessel, which is called the Patrick Stewart, is now lying in the Victoria Docks, and was inspected on Friday last by several members of the Council for India and other officials, besides a number of scientific and other gentlemen specially interested in telegraphy. Of the Council there were Sir W. Merewether, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir H. Norman, Colonel Yule, and Mr. Cassels. There were also present:—Colonel Johnson, Military Secretary for India; Mr. Thornton, Secretary for Public Works for India; Colonel Bateman Champain, Director of the Tetegraph Department; Sir Frederick Goldsmid, Sir C. Bright, Mr. W. H. Preece, Mr. Graves, Mr. Latimer Clark, Mr. Carl Siemens, Mr. F. C. Webb, and others. The visitors were received and shown over the vessel by Captain Stiffe, the Government engineer and electrician at Kurrachee, and Mr. G. A. Key, senior partner of the firm of John Key and Sons, of Kirkoldy, the builders of the vessel. Captain Stiffe supervised the construction of the ship and will command her on her voyage out. The department had also the advantage of the advice and aid of the Admiralty constructors in designing and building their ship. In short, nothing has been left undone which might tend to make the vessel a success, and which she shows herself to be.

The Patrick Stewart is so named after Colonel Patrick Stewart, who was the first Chief of the Indo-European Government Telegraphic Department, and who rendered important services during the mutiny in India. The vessel is 226ft. in length, with 30ft. 6in. beam and 16ft. 6in. depth of hold. Her gross register is 1,150 tons, and she was built to Lloyd's highest class. She is built of iron generally, although steel has been partially used in her construction forward and aft. Her masts are also of the latter material, and she is brig-rigged. She is divided by bulkheads into 20 watertight compartments, the construction of her cable tanks having been utilized for this purpose. There are four of these tanks, each from 28 to 24ft. in diameter. She carries water ballast fore and aft. She has a long poop, which is fitted up with all necessary arrangements for the officers and the telegraph staff. Her main deck forward is fitted up specially for the accommodation of lascars, of whom her crew will be mainly composed. She is fitted with steam steering gear, steam capstan and winch, and carries six anchors, one of which are Wastenays Smith's patent. Special cranes for lifting the anchors are substituted for the ordinary fish and cat davits. Telegraphic communication is established all over the ship by means of Chadburn's reply telegraph system, besides which there are speaking tubes. She has also one of Sir William Thomson's compasses, and on the bridge is a Siemen's electric lamp, which is for use in picking up buoys and for other night work, supplied by a Siemen's dinamo-electric machine driven by a special engine. The ship, in fact, is fitted up with all the most modern scientific appliances, and has paying out gear aft and picking-up gear forward.

The engines of the Patrick Stewart, which were made by her builders, are of the compound inverted type of 130-horse power nominal, and working up to 600-horse power indicated. The high-pressure cylinder is 28in. in diameter, the low pressure 54 inches, with a stroke of 33in. Steam is taken from two horizontal tubular boilers, each 11ft. in diameter and 10 t. long, the working pressure being 75lb. per square inch. The engines are guaranteed to drive the vessel at a speed of 9½ knots an hour for six hours with 500 tons on board. Upon her trial on the 17th inst. a speed of 9·8 knots was attained by her under the above conditions, thus more than satisfying the guarantee. She is propelled by an ordinary four-bladed screw 13ft. in diameter and 16ft. pitch, running on her trial 59 revolutions per minute. There are special engines for feeding the boilers, and others for driving the pumps for emptying and filling the ballast tanks. Another engine performs the same services for the cable tanks and also drives the Siemen's machine for generating the electric current for the light on the bridge. The Patrick Stewart left Kirkcaldy on the 17th inst. and reached Gravesend in 42 hours from the time of starting, thus giving an average speed of 9½ knots per hour for the whole passage, with a consumption of 10 tons of Scotch coal per day of 24 hours. The general arrangements of the vessel are excellent, and both in design and construction she reflects credit upon those who have had charge of her in these respects. The ship will leave for Bombay in a few days with Government stores, and after discharging them she will be placed on her station in the Persian Gulf.

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Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

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Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
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The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lectur at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz., The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus" of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metal...

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

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